Appl. No. not yet assigned

Preliminary Amdt. Dated December 1, 2005

Supply Unit for Power and Water Based on Renewable Energy

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0020] with the following amended paragraph:

[0020] The use of batteries can be totally dispensed with in an alternative version and the storage of electrical energy, which is generated through solar and through wind forces, can take place with hydrogen. For this purpose, a hydrogen generator is built in the same module, which otherwise would carry the batteries; this hydrogen generator produces hydrogen and oxygen through electrolysis of water by means of the generated direct current and the <u>hydrogen and</u> oxygen can then be burnt again by a similarly built fuel cell.

Please replace paragraph [0021] with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] The importance of coupling together and integration of these components lies in the fact that the supply unit is extremely compact. The wind and solar energy ideally complementing each other, getting stored and being ready for use for average consumption of at least one 4-head family and the modular construction of the individual components, the unit is quickly adaptable to special needs. The individual modules 24, 25, 26 act as interfaces such that the supply unit offers a choice of the following possibilities, depending on the need:

- Accumulation of electrical energy from sunlight, and / or
- · Accumulation of electrical energy from a separate wind generator and/ or
- Pumping water from standing, flowing stretch of water or ground water
- Treatment of drinking water through purification of given dirty water and/or
- Delivery of electrical power for different consumers
- Direct current-hydrogen generation by means of fuel cells.— Direct current generation with hydrogen by means of fuel cells and vice versa hydrogen/oxygen production by splitting water with Direct Current.

It is then possible, for example, that the entire water supply unit, which means the module 24 together with its components is exchanged for another box with batteries, when no supply of

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water is needed but some extra electrical energy. The water supply unit in module 24 can also be replaced with another box 26 with windmill and generator, so that two windmills are then deployed, when the supply unit is installed at a place with regular and strong wind and where provision for water is not necessary. The capacity for electrical power generation is thereby increased also falls sharply correspondingly. The supply unit can also be made more powerful through use of more components like inserting a micro-hydrogenerator, which is a small turbine with generator, which is placed in flowing water and can contribute a further about 500 W. With the standard equipment, that is, with five solar panels measuring one square meter each, producing about 650 W power in all and with a windmill, having a diameter of approximately two meters, producing upto approximately 750 W, 25 KWH of electrical energy on average can be daily produced. In a typical use situation, as electrical power generator as well as water supply unit, the capacity amounts to about 17.5 KWH of electrical energy in a 24 hour cycle for free use and also providing approximately 500 litres of potable water in this 24 hour cycle.